REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,406.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
„ Ratnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingoria	24	„ Negapatam	Feb. 3
„ Goa	25	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	26	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	25	„ Masulipatam	7
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	28	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers at Madras or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentanak, Atchem, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRAH, and eventually at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSSRH	9
„ Cowrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guader	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	30	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Baharen	12
„ Linga	Feb. 1	„ Linga	16
„ Bushire	3	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Fao	5	„ Muscat	20
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive at BUSRH	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 843 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Cowpers, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 17th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Catch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, will despatch THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	25	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 3 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 3,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
HINDOSTAN	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	22nd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	679	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2921	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2284	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1980	4 0	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

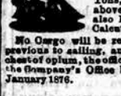
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 11th January 1876. Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd Jan., at noon, from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain J. H. Torsock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876. Superintendent.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To London	„ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF WAX-VESTAS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by public auction at 4 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods.

On account of Nemraj Woodhuram.

H C M—1,200—10 cases of wax-vestas each containing 10 gross japanned tin boxes.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on MONDAY next, the 24th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. at the premises, Provision of the in custom mortgage created the 8th day of September 1874 by order of the mortgagor Varjee Nenshi Khetsi Khatau, Esquire, account and risk of Khatri Dajee Gungadhar the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the Messuage Tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-division of Shookelwar, admeasuring two hundred and fifteen square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18 and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 544 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the north by the property of Cooverjee Byramjee Dar o-walla, on the south by the property of Bal and Jadhunbaker, on the east by the property of Dwarkanath Jugganath and on the west by the Breach Candy Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

NO CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of the HON. A. R. SCOBLE.

A CEE SPRING BAROUCHE (by Laurie and Marner) and pair of GREY AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A DOUBLE SHAFED BROUGHAM (by Kesterton) and powerful BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE.

For terms apply to the Owner, Breach Candy.

AUCTION SALE.

MR. ALLI ABDOOLA begs to inform the public that he proposes to hold AUCTION SALES of HORSES and CARRIAGES at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE every other WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock P.M.

Horses, Carriages or Harness for sale at any of these Auctions should be sent to the above Stable at least three days before the day of sale.

The first sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January 1876.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in English, Hindustani, Gujurati, and Persian, in Oriental and Roman Characters, in Seven Parts, with Explanatory Notes, Copious Vocabularies, &c., &c. By Munshi Farmanjee Dosabhai. Price Rs. 10. Strongly bound in cloth, 746 Pages, Royal 8vo. Opinions of the Press on application.

By the Same Author.

USEFUL SENTENCES, in English, Persian and Arabic, in Roman characters. Price Re 1.

SAKUNTALA NATAK, in Urdu. Price 8 Annas.

TAZKARAT-UL-HURMA, or LIVES OF THE PHILOSOPHERS, in Gujarati. Price Rs. 3.

COOPER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadavee, Bombay.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES, OF Rs 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH= Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH= Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

DIRECTORS.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
R. Valentine Reid, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (of sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

SIXTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors beg, to submit to the Shareholders the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December last.

To an exceptionally dull season, was added the want of confidence engendered by a heavy fall in the value of Mill property; and the Bank's business has been affected in consequence. A loss of Rs. 3,000 was incurred during the half-year, and the amount has been written off.

The account show a net profit of Rs. 3,67,834-11-11, inclusive of the balance brought from last half-year; and out of this amount, the Directors, in accordance with the Articles of Association, have declared an *interim* dividend at the rate of Five per cent. per annum This will absorb Rs. 2,50,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 1,17,834-11-11 to be carried forward.

The Directors, in their Repor of 17th July, 1872, drew the attention of the shareholders to a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing that the Secretary of State had finally instructed the Government of India to take measures for discontinuing the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, both as shareholder and part-manager, on the expiration of the agreements then in force between the Banks and the Government.

With reference to these orders, the shares held by Government were realized during the past half-year, and Government therefore is no longer a shareholder in the Bank.

During the past half-year, also, the Directors have received from the Government of India a Draft Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. The Directors regret to say that provision is made in the Bill for the maintenance of the local Agency of the Bank of Bengal, subject to certain restrictions mentioned in the Bill. They have used every constitutional means in their power to have the objectionable clause expunged, but without success A special meeting of the Shareholders will be very shortly convened for the purpose of considering the Bill, a copy of which will be forward to each Shareholder.

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

AUDITORS' REPORT

For the Half-year ended 31st December 1875.

Bombay, 13th January 1876.

To M. BALFOUR, Esquire,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

Dear Sir,—We have to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1875.

The undermentioned Books have been duly examined by us, viz.:—The General Ledger, Stock Ledger, Security Ledger, and the Branch Ledger; and the balances given in the Balance-Sheet agree with the Bank's Books, and the returns made by the several Branches.

The Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay have been duly counted by us and we find them to agree with the figures given in the Balance-Sheet.

The value of the Government Securities and Specie of the Bank is also correctly stated.

The Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those in the possession of the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, we have carefully examined and have found them in order in comparing them with the Registers.

The Abstract of the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the year under report.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital—						
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up				50,00,000	0	0
10,000 do. do.	do. 50,00,000	0	0			
„ Reserve Fund				1,00,00,000	0	0
„ Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches				17,75,000	0	0
„ Fixed Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,65,52,558	10	9
„ Govt. do. Treasury Gen. Balance.				17,48,626	14	6
„ Do. do. Branches				71,87,553	5	3
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding				15,0,810	14	8
„ Other Liabilities				42,736	8	8
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account				2,11,607	11	3
				3,67,834	11	11
				Rs. 3,93,98,729	7	0

Cr.			Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities			50,54,140	7	5
„ Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandize			18,29,453	6	7
„ Cash Credits do.			15,03,099	12	2
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts			18,545	6	7
„ Bills discounted and purchased			99,54 851	11	8
„ Balances with Agents and Correspondents			5,95,006	8	3
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay and the Furniture therein at cost price.	Rs. 4,50,000	0 0			
„ Do. do. at Gomrawattee at cost price	„ 5,851	0 0			
„ Do. do. Ahmedabad	„ 9,150	13 8			
„ Do. do. Compta	„ 5,020	10 6			
„ Premises At Akola	„ 3,500	0 0			
	Rs. 4,73,525	8 2			
„ Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	„ 36,538	14 11			
	Rs 5,10 064	7 1			
„ Less written off	1,35,000	0 0			
			3,75,064	7	1
„ Stamps			4,561	11	0
„ Stationery value on hand			2,000	0	0
„ Adjusting Account being interest due to the Bank to date on fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities; also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Saving Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange			75,563	2	3
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office & Branches			2,01,79,442	14	0
			Rs. 3,93 98,729	7	0

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries at Head Office	84,629	1	9			
„ Auditors' Fees	1,000	0	0			
„ Directors' Fees	9,240	0	0			
„ Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	5,314	9	1			
„ Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	11,567	9	6	1,11,651	4	4
„ Salaries at Branches	52,277	0	6			
„ Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie	11,918	9	8	64,195	10	2
„ Brokerage Account				1,906	13	0
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches				23,759	5	7
„ Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account				1,983	9	8
„ Net Profit to 31st Dec. 1875				3,36,589	1	11
				Rs. 5,39 185	12	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches.	1,01,818	13	10
„ Exchange Ditto ditto	1,94,633	15	6
„ Commission Ditto ditto	69,129	7	5
„ Discount Ditto ditto	73,468	12	6
„ Interest on Government Securities	1,09 134	11	5
	Rs. 5,39,185	12	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June, 1875.	5,00,000	0	0
„ Transfer to Credit of Reserve Fund	2,25,000	0	0
„ Transfer in reduction of Cost of Premises	20,00	0	0
„ Do. to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	10,000	0	0
„ Balance at credit of this account	3,67,834	11	11
	Rs. 11,22,834	11	11

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st July 1875	7,86,245	10	0
„ Net profit for Half-year ending 31st December, 1875	3,36,589	1	11
	Rs 11,22,834	11	11

Examined and found correct,

SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.
E. & O. E.

Bombay, 13th January, 1876.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22ND, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MADAME SCHULZ,

Daughter of the World-renowned Cavalier

BOSCO,

Begs to inform the Public of Bombay that she will give one of her performances of the most recent and wonderful inventions of

SLEIGHT OF HAND,
ELECTRO MAGNETISM,
PHYSIQUE, &c., &c., &c.

The performance will be in Three Parts, the First and Second Parts will be given by

MADAME SCHULZ,

and the Third Part by

MONSIEUR ALBERTO SCHULZ.

During the intervals

PROFESSOR FRANCISCO SCHULZ

will perform the following pieces on the Pianoforte:

1.—Les Aveugles de Tolede ... ... Mehul.
2.—Mazurka ... ... Brillante Tressina.
3.—Overture...Guillaume Tell ... ... Rossini.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4. First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats Rs. 10, to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

N. B.—It having come to the knowledge of MADAME SCHULZ that many discreditable artists have assumed her name, she respectfully solicits an inspection of her Album of Critiques and Credentials which is open for inspection at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

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Belot's Une Maison Centrale de Femmes			2 0
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De Lescure's La Dragonne			2 4
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Richard's, Pécié de Vieillesse			1 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH JAN. 1876

The Indo-European telegraph line has become blocked again apparently, the latest commercial messages received up to the time of writing being only of yesterday's date.

Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing very dull, sales only 8,000 bales, but without change in spot prices. Fair Old Dholleras to arrive is also quoted at the same rate, viz:—4¾d. per lb. with mutual allowances, but new Cotton to arrive is 1/16d. lower. Good Fair Omras with the G. F. clause January shipment Canal being given at 5¼d., while private messages quote Good Fair with the fully fair clause February-March shipment Canal at 5 1/16. per lb.

The official weekly report says that "Surats during the week were freely offered and were weaker" but this scarcely conveys a full sense of the extreme dulness prevailing. Private advices report Surats to arrive as almost unsaleable, adding that much larger estimates of the American Crop are now gaining ground. The weekly American figures have not yet come to hand, but up to the latest date received the receipts this year are upward of 320,000 bales ahead of last year which gives promise of a crop of over 4¼ millions, and with such a supply as this of American Cotton a considerable quantity of Surats must necessarily be pushed out of consumption.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Visible supply of all kinds	2,730,000	2,721,000	2,600,470
" " Surats	480,000	599,380	711,780

The supply for the U. K. alone shows the following comparisons:—

	1876	1875	1874
Stocks in Liverpool.....	635,000	779,330	578,740
Do. London (estimated)	61,500	122,210	202,150
American afloat.....	360,000	231,000	334,000
East Indian "	80,000	129,000	101,000
	1,136,500	1,261,540	1,215,890

Reuter gives no particulars of the London General Produce Markets, nor have we any later quotations for Consols, &c. than those given in our issue of this morning.

Sterling Exchange here has evinced a decidedly firmer feeling to-day without any assignable reason, unless it be that there are rather more bills offering, and if anything a less active enquiry for Bank paper. Of demand there are now willing sellers at Is. 9d. 9 32 and 6 months' sight Bank Bills are also partially 1/32d. higher, say Is. 9 11-16d. 23-32d. For credits which were sold yesterday at Is. 9¾d., 3 months' sight, Is. 9 11 16 is now the best rate obtainable, and for 3 months' sight Document bills Is. 9¾d. per rupee.

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business. Demand bills are nominally 100⅛ and 60 days' sight 99⅝.

Government Paper is dull and lower with more sellers than buyers. We call Fours Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 106¼.

Shares are not so active as they were and in some cases prices have given way slightly. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at 39½ per cent. premium. Land companies are dull and unaltered. Spinning and Weaving concerns are somewhat irregular. Colabas being Rs. 25, Fleming Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Madras Spinning Rs. 50, Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 10, and Oriental Rs. 5 per share higher, while we not, a decline in Bombay United of Rs. 20 and Dhurrumsey Spinning of Rs. 5 per share.

For Cotton the markets, nominally unaltered, the absence of telegrams having prevented any business of importance being done at the Green this morning, but there is undoubtedly a weaker feeling apparent and with anything like free arrivals we should probably see a marked decline in values.

Freight are firmer owing to the departure of the Vixen (s.s.) and for the Celia and Trinacria £2-7-6 is now asked. There is very little cargo offering however, and with any addition to the tonnage on the berth a decline might be looked for. By sail the Varuna holds out for £2-5 but is getting next to nothing at the rate.

Piece Goods are more depressed than ever and to effect sales a decline of a half anna per piece would have to be accepted but with small stocks in first hands there is not much pressure to sell.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			Rs.
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	697½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I. & China	270
40,000	281/	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	10 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	423

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colabs Land Co.....	£ 1,100
7,500	150	all	....	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Masagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,250	900 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,449
200	2,000	1,100	65 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	670
100	500	all	18 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
1,250	1,000	1,000	....	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	450 pa	Apollonee Press Co.....	3 900
175	1,000	all	....	Bellary	750
150	850	all	65 pa	Bezar Company (New)....	495
1,000	850	all	42 pa	Indian Press Co.	960
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	400
400	1,500	all	75 pa	Carwar Co	825
250	250	all	....	Coconada Press Co	80
1,500	1,880	all	700 pa	Colaba Press Co.....	2,900
500	500	all	Nil	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	300
1,250	1,000	all	160 pa	East India Press Co.....	1,175
150	5,500	all	Rs.30	Fort Press Co.....	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Fromji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 pa	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	....	1,400	100 pa	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,125	400	350	45 pa	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	430
800	2,000	5,000	....	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
150	....	1,500	350 pa	Prince of Wales Press	700
800	500	all	100 pa	Sassoon's Press Co	570
400	500	750	45 pa	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	....	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	945
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	....	125pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	450

* Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company...	27
600	1,000	all	....	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	650
500	500	300	30pa.	Laundry & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.....	170
2,150	200	120	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld..	80
5,000	5	all	4 p.ct	Mechanics' Bldg Co....	25
1,800	500	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.....	410
....	250	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	....	Bhowanugur M. F. Co..	1,400
000	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,0 0
400	150	150	10*	Bro h Mills	170
000	1,000	750	....	Colaba Spinning.....	700
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c	Dharumsey Spinning	900
1,500	1,250	all	80p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	900
4,000	1,000	all	100p*	Great Eastern	1,060
700	1,000	all	60p.c	Hindustan B. W. Co.....	1025
750	1,000	all	65p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1010
....	....	all	....	Kilachand Spinning	800
300	1,850	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1020
....	500	....	....	Madras U. Spinning	960
500	1,000	all	70*	Manockji Petit's.....	1,150
1,050	1,000	all	100pa*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,160
4,000	625	all	40pa*	Oriental	730
400	1,000	250	....	Purse of Wales Spinning	695
110	1,000	1,000	300pa	Soonderdas Spinning	850
500	1,500	1,250	pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	2½	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	360
	£20	10	14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	198
	£20	6¼	12½	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	2½	11	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	....	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£16	12	15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	135

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Vixen, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Keefe sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The s.s. Ochus, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Cutch, with three boxes specie, and one hundred and eighty five deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for same ports, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Almora, 1,714 tons, Captain G. H. Howell, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Mr. F. Vingoe. For Mangalore.—Mrs. Heseton. For Goa.—Mr. J. O. S. Anna Pinto. For Ratnagherry.—Mr. Hart. For Calicut.—Mr. James Edwards and Mr. James Dunn. For Mangalore.—Mr. K. D. Bose. For Cannanore.—Miss Burnett. For Calcutta.—Mrs. Thomson, Miss Thomson, infant and ayah. For different ports.—Eighteen deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s.s. Trinacria, 1,342 tons, Captain B. Hutchesson, arrived in harbour on the 15.h instant from Liverpool (December 11th) calling at Gibraltar, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Barnett, Mr. Dunn, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gavin and three children, Miss Gavin, Col. and Mrs. Stewart and two children, and Miss Jessopp, and E Nurse. She brought the following cargo:—9,930 bundles iron hoops 199 bales twist, 255 casks sundry, 500 casks hardware, 50 cases copper, 25 cases brass, 30 cases wine, 151 piece goods, 6 cases hams 4 cases biscuit, 65 casks earthenware, 5 cases spirit, 6,479 bars and 3,349 bundles iron, 20 casks spelter, 134 cases colour, 67 barrels soda chrystal, 50 packages pork, 56 packages wine and spirit, 54 packages soap, 44 packages jars, 4 casks fire clay, 20,000 bricks, 122 cases tabacco pipe, 500 kegs red lead, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Jan 12.
15	Trinacria (s)	Hutchesson ...	Liverpool, Dec 11.
	Rinaldo (s)	Newman	Tyne, Dec 10.
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton.....	Liverpool, Dec 8.
	Victoria Cross.....	Young	Liverpool, Sept 14.
16	Aretusa (s)	Tagliana	Trieste, Dec 15.
	Night Hawk	Blaney	Mauritius, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	A-siria (s).....	Borse'li	Genoa &c.
	Emanuel	Nacoda	Coomer.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Almora(s).....	Howell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vixen (s)	O'keef	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Lombar'y, to China &c.
Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool, Glasgow and Newyork.
Steamer Futtialla, K Coast and Kurrachee.
Schooner Gulanar, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

Jan.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Iron Cross	Rendall.....	Point de Galle.
	Roselle	Heggrun	Liverpool, Sept 23.
	St. George	Hall	Buenos Ayres, Sept 19.
12	Robert Lee.....	Rose	London. Sept 15.
	Morning Star	McMillan	Liverpool, Sept 11.

Jan.	DEPARTURES.		
11	Immortalite...	.....	.....
	Narcissus	.....	.....
	Topaze	.....	.....
	Abyssinia (s).....	.....	.....
	Queen Margaret (s).	.....	.....
	Lt. of Lorraine (s)...	.....	.....
	Forfarshire	.....	.....
12	Pilot (s).....	.....	.....
	Celt (s)	.....	.....
	Agnes	.....	.....
	Sevilla	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 15.

From Liverpool.

Vixen s, 50 bundles and 81 bars iron W Watson & Co.
Celt s, 1,084 bundles hoop iron, and 400 bundles nail rod iron, thydeally Cassumjee; 50 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

From London.

Navarino s, 149 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Deccan s, 40 casks ale, Jamsetjee Framjee; 4 cases Saffron L Narain and Co.
Gwalior s 50 drums linseed oil, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Rajpoot, 5 cases table salt, Abdool Cur im Hyderally.

From Bordeaux.

Fanne, 125 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 15.

For Liverpool.

Vixen s, 125 bales hemp, Muthoordass Nathoo; 80 cases ginger and 31 bales wool Mooljee Jetha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 382 bale cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nurse Khuttow.
Celia s, 35 bales wool Sewjee Lowjee; 42 bales wool, D-yabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 51 bales cotton Megjee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Gadi m and Co; 20 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jetha; 52 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 51 bales cotton, Chimmabai Chuttur hoy; 50 bales cotton, Muthoordass Vithuldass; 100 bales cotton, Mu jee Purmanun'; 113 bales cotton, Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

Long Cause.

5-75—A Framji—Dadamoya Noormahomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.
415-75—M H Khan—Shee Goolabeebund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kullianji and others—H Becknell.
339-75—M H Khan Sha—The same vs Villa Bhima and others—H Becknell
306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and Lee-Warner
381-75—Balkrisna and B J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others
565-73—Mooljee and B—Hurdass Nursingdass vs Haji Curimbinee Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin
331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith
114-74—Shapoorji and Pestonjee Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.
637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Khullackdina Khubabhoy and another vs Narayan Crustna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Sidney.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

Long Cause.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Naviba widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdas, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.
For Consent Decrees.

26-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Pestonjee W and another vs Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia—Prescot and Winter.
125-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
268-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and W Co Ld—Fletcher and Smith.

Suit Cause.

625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungadhura Sewpursad—Rimington, Hore and Langley

Long Causes.

145-75—Mooljee and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Suntoosgir J Iramgeer and others—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
51 75—Mr Fletcher—Muddoogee Jairamgir and others vs Gopalghir Jairamghir—Mooljee and B
184-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomanjee Varia—P Cowasjee.
155-75—Mooljee and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Godhowjee Meghjee vs Balmokund and others.
75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.
138-75—P Kavasjee—Goolamelly Suchoo and another vs Fazulah Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.

Long Causes.

481-75—Nanee N K—Lelljee Sewjee and another vs Moorajee Manjee and others—K Morojee.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Laljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey and another—Macfarlane and S.
582-75—In person—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Tarmahomed vs Memon Kurrim Tarmahomed and another.
583-75—In person—Abraham Nurbar m and another vs Dwarkadass Hu i am and another.
585-75—Prescot and Winter—Lodwig Knoop and another vs Shakhimjee Daya and another.
589-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Akbar Press Company Ld vs The Fort Press Company Ld.
593-75—Jemardin and Shadhibhoy—Manchebai widow vs Jeewanjee Jevrajee.
596-75—Mooljee and B—Moolchund Abbeychund vs Jamalbhoy Ibrahim.
597-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thacker Ruttonsey Nursey vs Haji Abdool Khalluck bin Haji &c.
599-75—Prescot and Winter—Pandbhoy Heptoolla vs W Nicol and Co—Rimington Hore and Langley.
601-75—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Dajeba Gopall vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—J C Cama.
602-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurridass Toolseydass vs Austrian Trading Co and others.
603-75—Rimington and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji.
604-75—M M Munshi—Thackersey Naronjee and others vs Kanjee Hirjee.
605-75—M M Munshi—Thackarsey Naronjee and others vs Dhanrasey Hari and others.
607-75—Krishna and B—Nundcooverbai widow vs Nagurdass Sobhagdas.
608-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munji Khetsey vs Allarukia
612-75—M H Khan—Aga Mahomed Hussan bin Hajee Abdoola vs Aga Abdool Khalluck bin &c—Fletcher and Smith.
616-75—Jamadhun and Ghandibhoy—Govordhundass Nurrotemdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coombar—Fletcher and Smith.
617-75—Mr Becknell—Mulchand Ruttonsey vs Shridhur Balkrisna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 14.

Howett, Major Genl, Bombay retired List, on leave from Poona
Partridge, Surg Maj r, Bombay, Pres Surg 3rd Dist, from sick leave from England
Cumberlege, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Fordyce, Lieut, Bom'ay 56th Regt, on duty, from Bhooj.

January 15.

Stewart, Lieut Col, Bengal 21st Punjaub N I, from leave, from England.
Sanderson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—January 14.

Moffatt, Lieut Col, Bombay 2/15th Regt, to rejoin to Poona.
Molloy, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 15th January 1876.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
1st Regt L C—Lt F W S Jacks n, 1st Batn 11th Foot, 2nd Wing Subs on probation 17th N I, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn on probati n vice Elliot Offg 1st Sqdn Subn.
L T F Gibbs, 83rd Foot, attending the Garrison Instruction class at Mhow, having obtained a medical certificate, will rejoin his Regt, travelling on duty expeditiously at the public expense.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—
Higher Standard—No 1842 Lance Corporal J Whitefield, 56th Foot.
Lower Standard—No 15,9 Corporal G Anderson and No 10,10 Private J Aydon, 56 h Foot.
The undermentioned men are reported to have completed a regular course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium, and to have obtained certificates as follows:—
2nd Foot (1st Batn)—No 1782 Lance Corporal F Craythorne, 2nd class; No 1510 Lance Corporal W Craythorne, 2nd class. No 1804 Lance Corporal J Gee, 3rd class; No 1124 Lance Corporal J Speakman, 2nd class, and No 883 Lance Corporal W Taylor, 1st class.
19th Foot (2nd Batn)—No 2093 Serjt F Fuller, 1st class, and No 1718 Corporal J Akins, 2nd class.
89th Foot—No 1676 Lance Corporal B Chambers, 1st class, and No 1614 Lance Corporal C Illingworth, 1st class.
4th Bde R A—No 4668 Actg Bombardier J Burdey, 1st class.
Corporal James Walker, R E, employed in the P W D, is promoted to Serjt under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862, with effect from the 28th Nov 1875.
The following orders are confirmed:—
2nd Queen's—Regt Ord r, dated 16th Dec 1875, notifying that Lt T H Peckham performed the duties of Adjt, from the 29th Nov to the 15th Dec 1875, inclusive, during the absence on sick leave of Lt and Adjt Berkeley.
Royal Artillery—Bde Order, by the officer Comdg 6th Bde, dated 4th Jan 1876, appointing Capt J Day, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Capt H Murray relieved.
23rd Frontier Force Order—Dated 30th Dec 1875, directing Lt Daniell, 1st Sqdn Subn, 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th Idem, vice Capt Rey Offg Sqdn Offr and in Comd.
1st Regt L C—Regtl Order, dated 5th Jan 1876, directing Lt Ellis, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Capt Heyland Offg as Adjt.
10th Regt N I, L—Regtl Order, dated 5th Jan 1876, directing Capt Blowers, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Burd, proceeding on p uratory leave.
18th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 4th Dec 1875, directing Capt Mander 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Col Lord proceeding on leave.
(This cancels G O C No 806 11th Dec 1875, so far as it relates to the 18th N I.)
18th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Jan 1876, directing Lt Biggs, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Eden, promoted.
27th (1st Belooch) Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 28th Dec 1875, directing Lt H R D Thorne, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in additional to his own duties.
With reference to G O C No 846, 31st Dec 1875, Lt E Hanstock, 2nd Batn 15th Foot, was ordered to continue to perform the duties of Asst Instr of Musketry, from the 1st Nov 1875.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Regt L C—Col J C Graves, C B, to remain in Bombay, from 10th Jan to 9th Feb 1876, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps—Col J H Champion, Comdt 12th Regt N I, to Bombay, from 16th to 31st Jan 1876, in extension on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Lt-Col R Burd, Wing Officer 10th Regt N L I, for twelve days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Maj W I Eden, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Colr, Dinagepore is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th inst.
The services of Lt Atwell Robert Porter, an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lt-Gov r, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept.
Mr A C Mackertich, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Julpoigoree is transferred to the Patna Division for employment on special duty.
Mr John Ware Edgar, C S I, Depy Comr, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th inst.
Mr Alfred Wellis Paul, Asst Comr, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J W Edgar, or until further orders.
Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Pachamba division of the Hazareebagh dist.
Mr F H McLaughlin, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, is allowed to return to his appointment, and should no leave for four days from 11th to 14th Dec 1875, both days inclusive.
Mr G Stevenson, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Bhuddruck Division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870.
Mr Arthur Blair, Asst Mag and Depy Colr, Burdwan, is transferred to Hooghly.
Mr W O'Reilly, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment at Boxa, on return from leave to Europe.
The following notification is re-published from the "Assam Gazette":—
"Mr G W Place, of the B l Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the third grade, and is posted to the district of Kamroop."
Mr Arthur Blair, Dist Supt of Police, who was appointed temporarily to be an Additional Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Lt Col W R Gordon, or until further orders.
Mr R A D Bignell, Asst Supt of Police, on special duty at the Presidency, is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in Hazareebagh.
Mr Christopher Cooper, Offg Asst Supt of Police, on special duty at the Presidency, is posted to the district of Monghyr.
The following Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agents have been allowed, by the Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, extensions of leave on medical certificate for the periods mentioned against their respective names:—
Mr E J Forcelli, six months and Mr C E S Innes, three months.
Mr C Paterson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazeepore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Jan 1876, or any date on which he may visit headquarters of his district.
Mr E G Chester is appointed to the Chittagong Forest Division.
Surg-Maj David Boyes Smith, Offg Civil Surg of Dacca, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 11th Dec 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th Nov 1875 is cancelled.
Surg Maj Benjamin Simpson, Civil Surg of Patna, having returned to duty on the 1st of Jan 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th Nov 1875, is cancelled.
Surg W H Jameson, M D, in medical charge, G 11, R A, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock-hospital at Dinapore, with effect from the 16th ultimo, vice Surg A H Seaman.
Surg B B Connolly, Surg, 40th Regt, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock-hospital at Dum-Dum, with effect from the 11th Nov last.
The Hon'ble Bullen-Smith, C S I, is reappointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B C) of 1870.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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English Commercial Letter.
Heads of Intell gence.
The Princes of Indore.
Opening of the Railway in South Arcot.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ..... Jan. 17 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c..... ,, 17 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. ,, 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China ..... ,, 25 ...	3 P.M.	packet.
Australia ..... Feb. 5 ...	3 P.M.	No after.
Mauritius and Reunion ..... Jan. 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c..... ,, 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 17	Monday.....	Jan. 31
,, ...	,, 24	,, ...	Feb. 7

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, for the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and nonfirmations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through *Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Office in Turkey ...	8 8	6 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Jan. 25	Tuesday.....	Feb. 22
,, ... Feb. 8	,, ...	Mar. 7

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1386 of 1875-76.

I.—CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

Tuesday, 18th January

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MANŒUVRES AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

DELHI, (HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP) 16TH JAN.

Yesterday the field operations terminated with a failure, the attacking force under General Hardinge was to capture the "ridge" at Delhi.

On the 13th two divisions, under General Hardinge and Stewart, proceeded to Rai and thence commenced working in upon the army of defence which was stationed on the "ridge," under Generals Sir Charles Reid and Brownlow.

On the 14th the attacking force invested Budlee Serai while the Cavalry and Horse Artillery were placed at Bunaree on the left.

On the 15th there was a general action near Usadpore, where the defending force was so powerfully supported by Artillery that one Division of the attacking force was declared entirely put out of action. The remainder of General Hardinge's army moved on General Reid's entrenchments, but the position of the defending force was so powerful that General Hardinge acknowledged his inability to carry the "ridge." The proceedings thereupon ter minated.

The Prince was delighted with the Native troops.

It is said that if the programme originally drafted, namely, the capture of Delhi by the attacking force, had been carried out, the natives of Delhi, mistrusting the intentions of Government, would have fled from the city.

The military sports take place to-morrow before the Prince leaves Delhi for Lahore.

THE PRINCE AT DELHI.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP, 16TH JAN., 10-20 P.M.

This afternoon at four o'clock the Prince accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the "ridge" where the positions of the British force during the Mutiny were pointed out to him by Sir Henry Norman.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SCHEME OF REFORMS FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, 15TH JAN.

A Cabinet Council will be held on the 18th instant to consider the scheme, proposed by Count Andrassy, of reforms to be carried out in the Turkish Empire. The *Times* urges complete adhesion to Count Andrassy's scheme, to which both France and Italy have already agreed to give their support.

UTILIZATION OF INDIAN IRON AND COAL.

Experiments have been ordered to be made at Woolwich to discover the best mechanical means of puddling Indian iron ore and casting it into pigs in furnaces supplied entirely with Indian coal.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS.

There is a rumour afloat in the city to-day that English capitalists are negociating the purchase of the Egyptian railways.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 13TH JAN.

The Ministerial crisis has ceased. MM. Dufaure and Leon Say retain office, and the entire Cabinet remains unchanged.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LISBON, 13TH JAN.

Earl Lytton left for London this forenoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH JAN. NOON.

To tal Week's Sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	16,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	10,000	do.
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Do. do. Surats	7,000	do.
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Surats during the week were freely offered and weaker.

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5 per cent. French Rente.....105

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MADRAS, 15TH JAN., 2 30 P.M.

H. M. S. *Doris*, from Calcutta, arrived.

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16TH JANUARY.

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SIR WILLIAM GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon, was to have left Calcutta, returning to Colombo, on the morning of Thursday last.

ABOUT twenty miles of the Rangoon State Railway are now laid from Rangoon, and by the 1st April, it is hoped, that fifty miles will be in working order.

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A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired on Saturday last from the men-of-war in harbour—the Newcastle, Undaunted, and French Corvette D'Assas—on the arrival of Admiral R. J. Macdonald from Calcutta, who went on board the Undaunted.

THE proprietors of the *Oriental Figaro* have determined to stay its circulation until such time as the arrangements they contemplate for re illus rating the paper can be completed. The proprietors adopt this course in consequence of frequent complaints that the paper is un illustrated.

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SOME of the vernacular papers have, we observe, commented indignantly on the alleged offer of the Gaekwar's advisers to present His Highness's gold and silver guns to the Prince of Wales. We are sorry to rob the native Press of a grievance, but the truth is that no responsible person, European or native, ever dreamt of presenting the guns to the Prince.

THE down mail train which left Allahabad a little after 7 A. M. on Thursday met with an accident at Gidhour station (E. I. R.,) the next morning. A horse-box, getting lose from the station, escaped down the incline, and the mail seems to have run into it. Three natives were killed; the European passengers were uninjured. We (*Pioneer*) have not heard yet whether the way is clear again, or whether the traffic is partly stopped. Gidhour lies between Mokameh and Muddapur, and the train should have been there at about 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

WE see that some of our contemporaries, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, are sending Mr. Hume home on furlough; and he possibly may go, but we have good reasons for knowing that nothing is yet settled on this head, and most certainly nothing can be known about his *locum tenens*. If Mr. Hume does go, it will not be till after Lord Lytton's arrival, and it is impossible to say, who out of six or seven, possible candidates, Messrs. Elliot (N. W. P.) Batten, Geoghegan, Howell, W. Jones (C. P.,) Pedder (Bombay,) Stokes (Madras,) &c., may be selected by a new Viceroy.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has had unusually good opportunities of seeing all the festivies in honour of the Prince during the Royal progress through India, writes to us:—"Do not believe anything you are told about any place having yet beaten the Bombay landing and drive to Parell—the illumination—the return from Elephanta—and the crowds everywhere. All the illuminations have been good—especially the Madras surf and Benares—the latter one of the most beautiful sights I ever dreamed of; but comparisons are as impossible as between Fingall's cave, York Minster, and Carnac."

THE *Rangoon Mail* gives some particulars of the murder of Mr. Cobie, the under jailor of the Rangoon Central Jail, on Thursday evening by a seaman in the jail, (named Beattie,) who was lying under transportation for life, for stabbing his chief officer. The prisoner obtained a knife, unknown to the authorities, and between 6 and 7 p. m. when he was being locked up for the night he suddenly drew the knife, and stabbed Mr. Cobie in the left breast two or three times. One of the wounds pierced the unfortunate man's heart, and death was almost instantaneous. The murderer also attacked one of the prison warders (European) and wounded him severely before he could be secured.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson has, the *India Daily News* hears, resolved on retiring from the High Court Bench. This is an announcement which will be received with universal regre Added to the powers of a sound lawyer, the hon. gentleman possesses many other solid recommendations to esteem which will cause him to be much missed in social circles. We shall probably not err in regarding the recent bereavment in the loss of his son, as the chief cause of Mr. Jackson's retirement. He will, it is said, be succeeded in the High Court by Mr. H. B. Lawford at present the Officiating Judge of Hooghly Mr. H. P. Prinsep will revert to his old appointment as Judge of Hooghly,

THERE is considerable speculation in local circles at Bangalore, the *Spectator* says, as to what has become of Mr. Prinsep the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Mr. Prinsep, followed the Prince of Wales to Calcutta last month, from Madras, and left word in Bangalore that he would be back in time to hear cases posted for the 11th instant (Tuesday last.) Mr. Prinsep has neither turned up, nor has any telegram been received from him as to the time of his probable return to his duties. In the meanwhile, suitors from all parts of the province have arrived, and there was quite a scene the other day at the Judicial Commissioner's office, when it was learnt that Mr. Prinsep had been guilty in his own person, of that tremendous offence—contempt of Court.

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SOME of the vernacular papers have, we observe, commented indignantly on the alleged offer of the Gaekwar's advisers to present His Highness's gold and silver guns to the Prince of Wales. We are sorry to rob the native Press of a grievance, but the truth is that no responsible person, European or native, ever dreamt of presenting the guns to the Prince.

THE down mail train which left Allahabad a little after 7 A. M. on Thursday met with an accident at Gidhour station (E. I. R.,) the next morning. A horse-box, getting lose from the station, escaped down the incline, and the mail seems to have run into it. Three natives were killed; the European passengers were uninjured. We (*Pioneer*) have not heard yet whether the way is clear again, or whether the traffic is partly stopped. Gidhour lies between Mokameh and Muddapur, and the train should have been there at about 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

WE see that some of our contemporaries, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, are sending Mr. Hume home on furlough; and he possibly may go, but we have good reasons for knowing that nothing is yet settled on this head, and most certainly nothing can be known about his *locum tenens*. If Mr. Hume does go, it will not be till after Lord Lytton's arrival, and it is impossible to say, who out of six or seven, possible candidates, Messrs. Elliot (N. W. P.) Batten, Geoghegan, Howell, W. Jones (C. P.,) Pedder (Bombay,) Stokes (Madras,) &c., may be selected by a new Viceroy.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has had unusually good opportunities of seeing all the festivies in honour of the Prince during the Royal progress through India, writes to us:—"Do not believe anything you are told about any place having yet beaten the Bombay landing and drive to Parell—the illumination—the return from Elephanta—and the crowds everywhere. All the illuminations have been good—especially the Madras surf and Benares—the latter one of the most beautiful sights I ever dreamed of; but comparisons are as impossible as between Fingall's cave, York Minster, and Carnac."

THE *Rangoon Mail* gives some particulars of the murder of Mr. Cobie, the under jailor of the Rangoon Central Jail, on Thursday evening by a seaman in the jail, (named Beattie,) who was lying under transportation for life, for stabbing his chief officer. The prisoner obtained a knife, unknown to the authorities, and between 6 and 7 p. m. when he was being locked up for the night he suddenly drew the knife, and stabbed Mr. Cobie in the left breast two or three times. One of the wounds pierced the unfortunate man's heart, and death was almost instantaneous. The murderer also attacked one of the prison warders (European) and wounded him severely before he could be secured.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson has, the *India Daily News* hears, resolved on retiring from the High Court Bench. This is an announcement which will be received with universal regre Added to the powers of a sound lawyer, the hon. gentleman possesses many other solid recommendations to esteem which will cause him to be much missed in social circles. We shall probably not err in regarding the recent bereavment in the loss of his son, as the chief cause of Mr. Jackson's retirement. He will, it is said, be succeeded in the High Court by Mr. H. B. Lawford at present the Officiating Judge of Hooghly Mr. H. P. Prinsep will revert to his old appointment as Judge of Hooghly,

THERE is considerable speculation in local circles at Bangalore, the *Spectator* says, as to what has become of Mr. Prinsep the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. Mr. Prinsep, followed the Prince of Wales to Calcutta last month, from Madras, and left word in Bangalore that he would be back in time to hear cases posted for the 11th instant (Tuesday last.) Mr. Prinsep has neither turned up, nor has any telegram been received from him as to the time of his probable return to his duties. In the meanwhile, suitors from all parts of the province have arrived, and there was quite a scene the other day at the Judicial Commissioner's office, when it was learnt that Mr. Prinsep had been guilty in his own person, of that tremendous offence—contempt of Court.

It is not very improbable according to the *Moulmein Advertiser* that before long we may see Burmese females employed as land surveyors in the Amherst district. A reporter of that journal is informed by the Burmese Master of the mixed School at Choungzone, in the island of Beloogyoon, that he has at the close of the present year upwards of forty boys and girls learning English and Burmese; and some of whom are being taught land surveying. There is every hope therefore says the reporter "that the Burmese females will make their study, and thus be able to calculate the area of their paddy lands under cultivation in any district, and satisfy themselves that the Thoogyees or taxgatherers have not overcharged or erred in their cultivation with respect to taxation, things they are believed to be not over scrupulous about doing."

Indian Public Opinion:—We are glad to observe the name of Dr. G. W. Leitner among the officers permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty. This news will finally set at rest the doubts of many of Dr. Leitner's friends arising from his state of health. We hear that a number of influential members of the Senate of the Punjab University College will immediately after arrival here request him to take again upon himself the onerous duties of the Registrar of this institution, which has of late shown signs of falling off from its former popularity. Though we are not certain that Dr. Leitner will accede to this wish, it is almost superfluous for us to say that no man is better fitted to give advice in all matters that concern the University College than its greatest well wisher and one of its principal founders.

ON Monday Mr. Stainforth applied to Mr. Marsden, a Calcutta Magistrate, for a summons, with a view to obtain redress for defamation, which he conceives has been committed upon him by the *Statesman*. Mr. Marsden asked the grounds of the application, and Mr. Stainforth indicated a passage which he deemed defamatory. The Magistrate did not appear disposed to grant a summons. Mr. Stainforth urged that he had suffered a wrong, and the law provided a remedy either by criminal prosecution or civil suit. He could not afford the cost and delay of civil action, and desired the more speedy remedy of that court. Mr. Marsden did not think it was a case in which a jury would convict. Mr. Stainforth thought that was a question which should be left for a jury to decide for themselves, and that to deny him the opportunity of putting his case before a jury was practically to deny him redress in any form, while the law provided it in two, of which he might elect either or take both. The application was refused. On this case the *Indian Daily News* remarks as follows:—"It will easily be understood that we have no desire to be mixed up in the disputes of our contemporaries. Whether Mr. Stainforth or any other man be right or wrong in a contention as to being defamed, it seems to us that every one should at least have a legal opportunity of expressing his wrong and seeking redress, whether entitled to it or not, when the question comes to the proof."

A PARIS correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—"The statue of Napoleon I., arrayed as a Roman Cæsar, is about to be replaced on the summit of the Vendome Column, whence it was violently hurled four years and a half ago. There is something more in this fact than a mere restoration—an expiation is, intended. The rabble politicians who ordered the destruction of the monument are to be taught that their act of Vandalism availed nothing, and to render this lesson the more easy to recollect they have been adjudged pecuniarily responsible for the cost of the re edification. The French Government, however, stands in this matter like a creditor going about with a long bill and unable to find his debtors at home. The surviving members of the Commune are all in exile. As for Mr. Courbet, the alleged chief instigator of the destruction, he is free to rove about France if he pleases; but he prefers the cool seclusion of Brussels, and is ready to undergo a life long banishment rather than disburse the ten thousand pounds or so which would be demanded of him could he be buttonholed by the Finance Minister's agents. The cost of the expiation will, therefore, as usual, be borne by the taxpayer; and this reminds one of a cartoon published by that exquisite humourist "Cham," during the year 1871. It was entitled, "Le dernier mot de toute Revolution," and represented a bill sticker posting up one of those familiar placards headed, "Avis aux contribuables."

PASSNGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs D'Ettinger and infant	Mr C M Chappell
Mr and Mrs E W Greene and three children	Lieut-Col Burd
Miss Holloway	Mr R Hutcheson
Mr Royde	Lieut Fr owen
Mr and Mrs A E Macdonald and child	Captain Hoskier
	Mr Menzi s Hill.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Charles Mathews	Captain M Batt
Mr and Mrs Dawson	Mrs Brooksby.
Mr R Brooks	

FOR VENICE.

Mr Naurse	Mr E W Kelly.
Mrs G Arbuthnot	

FOR SUEZ—Mr Jas. Ashbury.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with great interest the bill for re-constituting and regulating the Presidency Banks recently introduced into the Viceregal Council by Sir W. Muir, and published in your journal of the 18th and 21st December last. As a whole, this piece of legislation is evidently a vast improvement on the old acts which it is intended to supersede, and reflects great credit on its author for the care and thought he has bestowed in its preparation. Several new clauses, for the complete protection of the shareholders at large in the three Banks, have been inserted in it, which it is presumed, would not have found their place but for the revelations made by Sir Charles Jackson's Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the now historic old Bank of Bombay. It is well that the Government have not only not lost sight of the causes which led to the ruin of the said Bank, but have taken the most stringent measures to prevent, humanly speaking, a repetition of those disasters which carried penury and desolation to the hearths of hundreds of people, including many a helpless widow and orphan. To criticise an act so thoughtfully and so ably drawn up might be thought presumptuous on the part of an anonymous writer like myself. But it cannot be that any act drawn by human ingenuity could be without its defects. Perfection is not a human attribute, and the labours of mankind in every branch appertaining to the promotion of their welfare must needs be imperfect.

Though the act is an admirable one, I am afraid there are some sections which need improvement or alterations, and I crave leave of the honourable gentleman in charge of the bill to draw his attention to them in the hope that on a reconsideration the necessary changes might be made.

Chapter III. clearly specifies the several kinds of business which the banks are authorised to carry and transact; and section 10 thereof particularly enjoins how loans or advances should be made by the directors. In sub-division C of the same section it is stated that they shall not make any loan or advance "upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security of any immoveable property, or the documents or titles relating thereto." This is rather strange. If the Banks could advance money with perfect safety on any kind of security at all, then landed property is certainly one which ought to be preferred as the next best to paper security guaranteed by the Government of India or England. It is equally a legitimate security on which to advance loans as "goods not perishable," and decidedly safer than what is styled "personal security." The evil which would arise from restricting the powers of the Banks in this respect needs simply to be pointed out to be remedied. A. may be a perfectly honest dealer, having substantial anded property. He may want some advance for carrying out his legitimate trade. He may have friends or influence enough to get the Bank into accepting a second good name as "personal" security. Suppose at the end of three months, when the loan arrives at maturity, he finds himself in difficulties, and offers first class security in the shape of clean title deeds of landed property unencumbered in any way. Two courses are open to the Bank; either to accommodate him with the additional security offered and thus minimise its risk to almost nothing, or to stick to the letter of the law, and embarras him in his difficulties. The probabilities of getting some one to stand as a guarantee for his loan at this juncture are few. This procedure would soon precipitate A.'s affairs, and bring him to a state of insolvency. Then the Bank would lose in the end is, of course, a necessary consequence. And that it would loose in a larger proportion than otherwise by the refusal of the title deeds of landed property is also a certainty. This restriction, then, is s. suicidal to a Bank that it is indeed very strange it should have at all found its way in the bill. The more one ponders over it the more one fears its practical usefulness. Instead of a safety valve it would become a spring of mine.

Again, contrast this restriction with the permission allowed to the Banks to advance an individual or firm of known position to the extent of lakhs on personal security. The inquiries of the Bank of Bombay Commission have most conclusively shown that almost all the ruin of that institution was brought about by advances on such security. And there are several reasons why good substantial security in the shape of bullion, merchandize, or landed property is infinitely safer than personal guarantee. And yet it is very curious why the Government should prefer the latter to the former.

I may as well here state that the method of accepting bills drawn by up-country constituents is most objectionable. A. asks a Presidency Bank to discount or purchase a bill drawn on him from Nagpore by B., and the Bank does so, fancying that two parties have been secured for repayment. But it is generally the case that B is a mere nominee or servant of A. specially stationed for "accommodation," who at the first mishap soon vanishes from the field and leaves the Bank in a lurch

Again, no provision is made to enable the Banks to advance monies to certain joint stock concerns in their respective localities. I mean really industrial concerns like spinning, jute, silk and rice mills, &c., which go to develops the resources of the country. Many a time institutions of this character, which are now daily springing up in our midst, may temporarily require legitimate assistance. Are the Presidency Banks to hold themselves aloof from rendering assistance at least to such as may be found on searching examination to be working well? Why ought not an advance of 3 lakhs be made to a joint stock company, such as a mill for manufacturing cotton and silk goods and having a capital of 10, 15, 20, or 25 lakhs? Such a loan would not only be legitimate but profitable, with hardly any risk whatever. Of course, I mean that the proposed advances be made as discriminately as possible. The directors of the banks ought to be allowed first to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the position of the concern. The directors of the company applying for such advance cannot have the least objection to so desirable a course, if they mean to act honestly with the Bank. The directors and shareholders, however, for I am no advocate of loans being given to banking or trading concerns. I recommend industrial concerns *only* of the nature I have already mentioned. It might be replied that such advances could be and are now made to such concerns through the directors, who become personally responsible for the loan. The instances, however, are few and rare. The directors of such institutions care to undergo a personal risk. Many a sound company is obliged to borrow money from the bazaar, owing to the very natural unwillingness on the part of independent directors to lend their individual names and credit to companies with which they may be temporarily connected. My suggestion is that a provision be made to enable banks to make advances to the concerns in question, after minutely investigating their position (which can be very easily done) and thus give a healthy encouragement to a legitimate business.

I observe that there is a very important provision made in the Act (vide Chapter VII. Clause 3) as to the non-eligibility of two persons who may be connected in any manner in business to serve on the direction of the same board at one time. The great importance as well as the wisdom of this clause cannot be sufficiently admired by those who are aware of the elements of which boards of almost all joint stock companies are composed. But would it not be advisable to have this clause made more stringent by extending the prohibition to a father and son, or to two brothers, or to a servant and master, or to a recognised nominee of the latter? Such a prohibition might be found in some very rare instances to work to the injustice of an individual; but, on the whole, it would answer its purpose very satisfactorily and be capable of doing immense good. I also observe that there is a great advance on this act over the old in reference to that most important matter of auditing of accounts. If the provisions regarding it are strictly and faithfully carried out, no disaster, humanly speaking, could fall to the Bank which might not be averted in time. Every thing depends on the selection of auditors. And it may be asked how is the election of these officers made? It is, of course, apparently left in the hands of the shareholders, that is, in the hands of that majority of capitalists who are also directors. *They* dispense their patronage to their own nominees, confident of being able to back the election on the strength of their majority. And, Sir, is it possible again, humanly speaking, for auditors to carry great weight, who are perfectly right in stating that the Government ought to have more efficient control over the banks than is contemplated by the Act. Sir William Muir cannot be expected to gauge the feelings of the public, but the Raja has very rightly given utterance to them and his weighty words ought certainly to be well considered rather than treated in that somewhat cavalier fashion they have been. In fact the Raja seems to have hardly met that fair hearing which might be expected from a deliberative assembly like the Supreme Legislative Council of India.

To recapitulate briefly what I have stated above, I am humbly of opinion that—

1st. That some power should be made to enable the banks, under certain circumstances, to accept, as security against loans, first class and unimpeachable title deeds of real property.

2nd. That a clause should be added to allow the banks to legitimately assist joint stock concerns of a really industrial and reproductive character—such as cotton, jute, paper, and rice mills, &c.

3rd. That some very stringent safety clauses should be added to reinsure the payment of advances or loans on *personal* security, which, however guaranteed, are liable to become in a time of great crisis or panic utterly worthless, as experience of the last 10 years has so bitterly shown.

4th. That there should be a provision made for the nomination of one auditor at the least by Government—such auditor to be wholly independent and entirely free from the leading-strings of bank-managers or directors—and that such appointment should carry with it certain powers which might be exercised whenever occasion demands them.

5th. That the clause prohibiting more than one partner in business to sit at the same board should be so amended as to extend the prohibition to a father and son or to his near relatives—to master and servant or his nominee.

6th. That a shareholder or director should be disqualified from voting on matters *personally* affecting himself.

7th. That the liability of shareholders should be defined.

8th. That provisions should be made when and how the bank may be wound up.

Should these suggestions be carried out, I am certain the Act then would be all that the most sceptic shareholders could desire. There would then be no danger of losses on advances on personal security, no apprehension of a perfunctory audit, and no fear of the true interests of shareholders being ever jeopardised by gangs of unprincipled speculators or selfish capitalists

—Yours, &c.

A MERCHANT.

Bombay, 14th January.

P. S.—I may as well state here that it is high time that the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 should be revised, and there should be embodied in it the more important and salutary clauses in reference to audit, votes, &c. which have been now inserted in the Presidency Banks' Bill. The clauses ought to be made penal or obligatory instead of permissive. They would then act as a powerful deterrent against those selfish capitalists or mischievous speculators who have now done so much to sap the very foundations of joint stock enterprise. It is also necessary that a clause should be inserted in the Indian Companies' Act, empowering Government, on the requisition of half the number of directors of a board to nominate an independent auditor to examine the affairs of the company, and report upon the same in detail—such report to be taken as correct unless otherwise substantially refuted. Further, a provision is made in the Companies' Act giving power to shareholders or liquidators of joint stock concerns voluntarily winding up to solicit at any stage the interference of the High Court for settlement of important points, and making it obligatory on those concerned to obey the judgment of that tribunal as binding on all. This right or power should be allowed to shareholders or directors, even whilst a company may be carrying on its business. It might be urged that an interference of this sort is unnecessary, as boards of directors are competent to take important matters before a court of law. But it is notorious how dishonest boards or a set of swindling shareholders will, the minority, and what difficulties and obstacles they throw in the way of the latter to prevent this being carried before a court When it is borne in mind the number of mischievous and suicidal resolutions that are passed by the sheer force of a blind majority the necessity of the sort of interference here suggested becomes apparently manifest. The result of so desirable a clause will have a most salutary effect. It will keep directors and secretaries of easy virtues, and the gang of unprincipled shareholders who vote at the beckoning of the former, in constant dread of exposure, and prevent at any time the perpetration of a great—nay, sometimes permanent—wrong to the company. In fact the clause should be one which might hang like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the class of men characterised above.

THE ITALIAN MAIL S. S. ARABIA.

THE following certificates have been granted to Captain Rolla, of the Italian mail steamer Arabia, which sailed hence on the 1st December 1875, by Lady Napier of Magdala, Mr. J. A. Tulk, and Major Prendergast Walsh:—

No. 1 Copy.

Lady Napier of Magdala has the pleasure to state here that she and her party have been made very comfortable while on board the steamer Arabia, and she desires to thank Captain Rolla for his kindness in studying their comfort in many little matters as there seems to be no special arrangement for children's table, &c.

s. s. Arabia, Genoa, 24th December 1875.

No. 2 Copy.

I have much pleasure in stating on behalf of my wife and self that we have found the s. s. Arabia a very comfortable, well appointed ship, the table liberally supplied, and we beg to thank Captain Rolla and his officers for their uniform kindness and attention to us.

s. s. Arabia, Suez, 15th December 1875. J. A. TULK.

No. 3 Copy.

This is the second voyage that I have made in this ship. Upon a former occasion I fully expressed my satisfaction at the manner in which passengers were treated by the captain and his officers, and I also mentioned the very general approval by every one, of the liberal table arrangements. I with pleasure endorse my former statement. Mrs Walsh wishes me to state that she fully concurs in what I have written

Captain Rolla is a most careful commander, and we have had a most prosperous voyage from Bombay. The servants have been attentive.

PRENDERGAST WALSH, Major, Staff.

Naples, 22nd December 1875.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND-STANDS.—We have received Rs. 5 from Captain Robinson for the fund for conveying the bands to the Band-stands.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all twenty-six European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Earnest Pattee, was declared a vagrant on Saturday by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TORTURING A HORSE.—One Jugurnath Gopinath and another were, on Saturday, fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being found guilty of torturing a horse on the Warden Road on the day previous.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Kadur Abdool Succoor, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing three lamp brackets belonging to one Balla Meah Balloobs.

BAD FISH.—Two Cammatees were on Saturday found guilty by Mr. C. P. Cooper of exposing for sale putrid fish at Cammateepoora centre street unfit for human food. One of the defendants was fined one rupee and the other Re. 3.

ASSAULT.—A Goanese, named Manuel Joze, was on Saturday sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for assaulting a woman, named Catherine Dias, at Dhobie Talao on the evening previous.

INSPECTION OF HACK CONVEYANCES.—Up to Saturday last 350 hack buggies and shigrams passed the annual inspection by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and were ordered to obtain a renewal of their licenses for the present year.

FOUND.—The body of a child of premature birth was found on Saturday evening lying on the vacant space of ground at the back of the new Dhurumsalla on the P. Island Road. The body was examined by the Police Surgeon and ordered to be buried.

NEGLIGENT CATTLE DRIVERS.—Two cattle drivers, named Baldoo Halail and Irtoo Nana, were on Saturday last fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being found guilty of causing injury to Jumnee, girl, by negligence and misbehaviour in the driving and management of cattle.

SUNNERSHIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,481; of these were 709 new admissions, consisting of 220 Hindoos, 398 Mussulmans, 71 Parsees, 18 Christians, and 2 of other castes; the average daily attendance being 80·03.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Cassee, woman. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused by injuries received from the accidental falling of some bags of grain upon her."

A NEW CONSTABLE.—The services of a European, named Harold Holmes, was entertained on Saturday by the Commissioner of Police as a constable in the Bombay executive police force, and he was temporarily attached to the A Division under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Smith, in the room of Constable J. Culpin, who was allowed to resign his appointment.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 342 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 106 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 202 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 30 by military courts-martial and 3 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 296 were natives and the remaining 46 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 304 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 257 prisoners including 12 women, of whom 22 were non-labour prisoners, and 235 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 47 prisoners including 2 women. Of these latter 21 prisoners were warrants from the High Court, and 26 from the Small Causes Court.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—The balance sheet for the quarter ending the 30th September last of the Bombay Co-operative Society has just been issued. The balance of last account of Profit and Loss was Rs. 15,911-12; at the end of September last it was Rs. 16 616. There is an item on the credit side of Profit and Loss, "Gain in stores purchased Rs. 6,103-10-7." The debts and liabilities of the society, exclusive of capital, are Rs. 36,512.

VOLUNTEER MEETING AT BOREE BUNDER.—On Saturday last, a meeting of a portion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers connected with the Traffic Department was held at the Boree Bunder Library, Mr. Middleton, District Traffic Manager, being in the chair. About forty-five men were present, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Rivers took a prominent part in the desultory discussion which ensued, as to the best means of getting the volunteers to attend drill more regularly than they had done. After all no definite or satisfactory result was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned for another day.

CHARITY SCHOOL ON MALABAR HILL.—Mr. Kessowjee Naik, we are glad to learn, has just completed a building, on Malabar Hill, which is to be devoted for the purposes of a charity school for the education of the children of lumbler classes of people living in that district. Hitherto there being no school on the hill, the parents had to send their children to different parts of the city for menial work, neglecting their education altogether. This having been brought to the notice of our worthy citizen, he built a school-house, capable of accommodating about two hundred children, and providing them, at the same time, with books, slates, and other articles used in a school, free of any charge. The ceremony of opening the institution was performed on the 1st instant, and there are already about seventy pupils attending the school. At present there are two tutors, one teaching Mahrattee and the other Gujrattee, and as the school prospers, it is intended to increase the number of teachers to three or four, as it may be found nec

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876.

THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY AND THE PORT TRUST.

To the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, now reconstituted and called the Mazagon Company, Limited.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are members of a Joint Stock Company which was formed by the reconstitution of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to which company a lease was granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 30th day of May 1868, of a large tract of land, situate on the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay, for a period of 999 years, from the 26th day of August 1864, in consideration of a sum of 40 lakhs of rupees paid to the Government and of a yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum, payable during the first ten years of the lease, and Rs. 23 025 per annum during the remainder of the term. Certain rights were also acquired by the lessee, such as the right of reclaiming land from the sea, and of constructing bunders, wharves, piers, docks, warehouses, godowns, dwelling-houses, and other buildings. And the turning to profitable account the land and the rights thus acquired were the objects for which the company was formed.

That in the terms of the lease, dated 15th July 1864, which were published by the Government of Bombay as the terms on which the lease was offered for sale, it was set forth in clause 6 that "the lessee should have the sole right of levying wharfage, crranage, and other rates on all goods landed or embarked from any wharves or bunders that might be constructed, provided such rates were previously sanctioned by Government and published" In the circumstances of Bombay at the time when the lease was sold, when the adjacent available wharves belonged to private companies, whose resources were limited, the right to land or embark all goods without reservation was a valuable acquisition, and the property when exposed for sale brought, subject to the annual rents aforesaid, the large price of £4 00 000, which was duly paid to the Government

That since the acquisition of the land and rights aforesaid, and with the view of promoting the objects for which the company was formed, large sums of money have, from time to time, been expended by your memorialists in the reclamation of land from the sea, and in the erection and maintenance of bunders, wharves, and jetties, to accommodate the tenants and constituents of the company, and to facilitate the landing of goods on the company's premises and, in otherwise improving the property.

That in the month of April 1865, the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company applied to the Government of Bombay to declare their bunder open for the landing and shipment of goods of various kind as specified in their application. The Government of Bombay at once complied with this request, and the bunder was opened by the name of the "The Powder Works Bunder" under an arrangement made with the Commissioner of Customs that "undutiable goods only of the description described in the notice would be brought generally to the bunder, and that should dutiable goods be desired at any time to be brought the special sanction of the Custom House would in each case be required." This arrangement was communicated by the Commissioner of Customs to the company, by his letter No. 1063, dated 27th April 1865 the reasonable inference from it being that when dutiable goods were desired to be brought to the bunder, the sanction of the Custom House was required only as a precaution that whatever establishment might be considered necessary by the Custom House for the protection of the Imperial Revenue should at all times be maintained by the company.

For some years afterwards, a considerable and an annually increasing revenue was derived by the company principally from fees levied on goods landed and shipped on and from their bunders, and from the rents of land occupied by their tenants for the storing of such goods. But in 1870, the Imperial Government, in concert with the Government of Bombay, purchased, at its par value, the extensive foreshore property of the Elphinstone Land Company, which is situate close to the property of your memorialists, and became, in the name of the Port Trust, which was subsequently formed, competitors with your memorialists for the traffic on which the revenues of your memorialists depended in the landing and shipping and storing of goods. Since the conversion of the Elphinstone Estate into a Government property, a great deal of the traffic which had formerly found its way to the property of your memorialists has, in consequence of the reduced rates offered at these Government bunders, been withdrawn to them, and the revenues of your memorialists have been most injuriously affected. For instance, in or about the year 1874, the Port Trustees, by reducing the rate of ground-rent to nearly half of what your memorialists were receiving, induced, the timber merchants, who had for several years established their business on the Mazagon Land Company's property, to remove it to the Elphinstone property, thereby causing a loss to your memorialists of nearly Rs. 35.000 per annum. The policy of the Trustees of drawing to their own bunders, by the inducement of greatly reduced rates the traffic hitherto enjoyed by the owners of private wharves is carried out with a total disregard of that equitable consideration which your memorialists are entitled to receive from the Government, in return for the great price paid for their property, and the circumstances under which it was acquired. Reductions have been made by the Port Trustees in the fees levied at the Elphinstone Bunders for landing and shipping goods, and in ground-rent, amounting in some cases to upwards of 60 per cent. On the rates levied by the Elphinstone Land Company previously to those bunders having been purchased by the Government Further special reductions have likewise been made by the Trustees for the sole purpose of attracting to their bunders certain descriptions of goods which, ever since the opening of the Powder Works Bunder, have been principally landed at it, such as titles, stores, bricks, firewood, &c. Numerous instances might be adduced in support of this assertion, but your memorialists will only trouble your Excellency with the following extract from the published proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held so recently as on the 23rd December, 1874, as affording an apt illustration of the spirit now animating the Trustees in their competition with private wharfingers:—"Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th December, recommending for reasons given, that the wharfage fees on the following articles be reduced:—Mowra from 10 annas to 5 annas per ton. Silk piece-goods from 6 annas to 3 annas for bale or case Raw silk from 4 annas to 2 annas for bale or case To be applicable only to exports. The Bunder Committee concur in the recommendation. Resolution—The recommendation of the committee should be adopted, and the sanction of Government should be asked to the proposed alteration of rates." Now all these articles have for many years been exported from your memorialists' bunder, and although the reasons of the Port Trust Traffic Manager for recommending these reductions are withheld, it is well understood that they are made in furtherance of the policy of the Trustees, that is to say, not because the present rates are considered excessive, but with the sole object of drawing to the Elphinstone property the traffic which has hitherto been enjoyed by your memorialists. In consequence of these reductions, your memorialists are compelled similarly to reduce their rates, in order to retain even a portion of their traffic; but competition of this description carried on by the Government in the name of its nominees and representatives the Port Trustees in order to attract to its own bunders the traffic which has hitherto belonged to your memorialists, and to the owners of private bunders, can only result in serious injury alike to the revenues of the Port Trust, and to those of your memorialists.

That no such competition as that which is now carried on by the Government in the name of the Port Trustees was ever attempted by the Elphinstone Land Company, nor could any private company, with any regard to its own interests, adopt and maintain so injurious a policy.

That your memorialists respectfully submit that when their lease was purchased from Government, for the enormous price of £4,00,000, and the annual rents aforesaid the acquisition by the State of the Elphinstone property, and the subsequent formation of a Port Trust, were never contemplated; and that if it could have been foreseen or even supposed that Government would, with the resources of an Empire, enter into competition with your memorialists, your memorialists would never have placed themselves in their present position, nor have rendered themselves liable to the heavy charge thrown upon them by the terms of the lease.

That the policy of the Government in promoting the interests of the Port Trust, to the injury of those of your memorialists, by the encouragement of the competition above narrated, is further exemplified by its denial of the right of your memorialists to bring dutiable goods to their wharves—a right which, they respectfully submit, they had acquired under the terms promulgated by the Government as the terms on which the lease was offered for sale

That your memorialists desire to make these facts known to your Excellency in the belief that your Excellency will be pleased to take them into your consideration, and to take immediate measures to remedy the injustice from which your memorialists are now suffering.

They, therefore, most respectfully pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased either (1) to cancel the lease held by them and to repay to them the sum of 40 lakhs of rupees paid to Government as a consideration for the same; or (2) that your Excellency, by restoring the rates originally charged on the Elphinstone Bunders now vested in the Port Trustees, will be pleased to place your memorialists in the same position as regards the making of profit as they held previously to the time of the purchase by Government of the Elphinstone Estate, and to allow your memorialists to land and export dutiable goods, and every right that the Port Trust enjoys; and in addition, that your Excellency will be pleased, as a consideration for the loss and injury suffered by your memorialists from the competition of the Port Trustees, to remit the heavy annual charge of Rs. 23,025, thrown upon them by the terms of the lease.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

In the name, and on behalf of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,

LALCHUND KHENGAR, Chairman.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, January 8.

JUDGMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN THE APPEAL OF NARAYAN JAGGO NATH BHIDE.

THE following is the Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Appeal of Narayan Jaggonath Bhide from an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; delivered 8th December, 1875.

Present:—Sir James W. Colvile, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montague Smith, and Sir Robert P. Collier.

This is an Appeal against an Order of the High Court of Bombay, suspending for two years Narayan Jaggonath Bhide from practising as a pleader or vakeel in the High Court of Bombay and in all other Courts, criminal and civil, subordinate to the said High Court.

The material facts of the case are as follows:—

Narayan Jaggonath Bhide (hereafter called Bhide) was a pleader or vakeel of the High Court of Bombay. He also held Sunnuds entitling him to practise as a vakeel or pleader in the District Court of Poonah and other District Courts. He practised chiefly at Poonah, which district he held the office of Government Pleader. In October, 1872, he presented a petition to Mr. Pinhey, then the District Judge of Poonah, who was subsequently transferred to the High Court, alleging that his bro her-in-law Narayen Maeshwar Pendse, otherwise called Bala, was of unsound mind, and praying that a guardian of his person and a manager of his estate might be appointed.

On the 3rd of May, 1873, Mr. Pinhey gave judgement declining the application on the following grounds:—

1. The alleged lunatic Bala Pendse is not of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his affairs within section 2 of Act 35 of 1858, and also:

2. Even if the Court entertained doubts regarding the soundness of mind of the said Bala Pendse, it would be improper in the peculiar circumstances of this case for the Courts to grant the application of the Government Pleader. He is not merely acting under the authority with which he is specially clothed by section 3 of the Act, but is also maintaining Bala Pendse's wife in his own house against the wish of her husband and of her husband's nearest relatives."

This Judgement was confirmed on Appeal in September, 1873.

On the 3rd of May, 1873, the day on which he delivered his Judgment, Mr. Pinhey made a written complaint to the High Court to the effect that some three months before he had threatened and insulted him with reference to a matter then pending before him.

Thereupon an order was made, calling upon Bhide to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the office of Pleader.

The further consideration the High Court thought fit to require some explanation from Mr. Pinhey of his delay in bringing the alleged misconduct of Bhide before them.

Mr. Pinhey gave his explanation of this by letter, and in that letter made an accusation against Bhide of adultery with Bala's wife; an accusation which their Lordships think it due to Bhide to say, does not appear to have been warranted by evidence.

The High Court not deeming the explanation satisfactory, discharged the rule, without calling upon Bhide to show cause against it; and on his complaining of the charge of adultery, informed him that when the case came on for Appeal, he would have an opportunity of vindicating his character.

Pending the hearing of Bhide's petition before mentioned, Bala instituted a suit against his wife and Bhide to recover possession of his wife.

This suit came on for hearing before the joint subordinate Judge of Poonah, on the 21st of July 1873, and it is for his misconduct with reference to this suit that Bhide has been suspended.

The question of Bala's unsoundness of mind was tried again, the Judgment of Mr. Pinhey, in the lunacy application not being in evidence; and among other evidence, witnesses were called to prove adultery between Bhide and Bala's wife, to the reception of which Bhide objected as irrelevant to the issue. Bhide was called as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, and examined in chief by the plaintiff's vakeel. Upon the conclusion of which examination, he claimed to cross-examine himself; for although he employed a vakeel, he appears to have mainly conducted his own case and that of the co-defendant.

Undoubtedly, Bhide would have been entitled to explain the evidence which he had given in his examination in chief, to add to it any facts within his knowledge relevant to the defence, and to deny the charge of adultery and if his denial of this charge had been made with some warmth it might have been excused. But in their Lordships' view, what Bhide calls his deroisition was not a deposition in any proper sense of the word. They are of opinion that he made his character as a witness a pretext for addressing to a large crowd of bystanders, in defiance of the remonstrance of the Judge, a violent and abusive tirade against Mr. Pinhey altogether irrelevant to the cause, as he must have perfectly well known.

He accused Mr. Pinhey of immorality and profligacy; of being party to a conspiracy for instituting the action; and, further, of corruption, in his judicial office, in that he endeavoured to induce him (Bhide), as Government Pleader, to neglect his duty in the prosecution of a criminal. This last accusation related to a matter in which he was professionally engaged as Government Pleader, and he supported it by alleged communications held by him in that character with the Judge.

The subordinate Judge forwarded a Report of Bhide's conduct and statements to Baron Larpent, who had succeeded Mr Pinhey as District Judge of Poonah, for his perusal, and transmission to the High Court, whereupon Baron Larpent called on Bhide for an explanation. Their Lordships agree with the High Court in regarding this explanation (as it is termed) as a considerable aggravation of the original offence. Bhide renews and adds to his attacks on Mr. Pinhey. He sends copies of anonymous and scurrilous letters which appeared in a local newspaper, to which he appends "a key," and makes further charges of corruption and malversation against Mr. Pinhey, founded on the professed knowledge as a Government prosecutor, detailing some supposed conversations which he had with Mr Pinhey in that capacity.

Their Lordships think it right to say that they see no reason to suppose that there is any foundation for these or any other of the charges made by Bhide against Mr. Pinhey. Upon the transmission of the report of the subordinate Judge, together with Bhide's "explanation," the High Court, after hearing Bhide, made the Order appealed against. By their Letters Patent the High Court had power to remove or suspend a pleader or vakeel of that Court for reasonable cause, and they also had power to remove or suspend a pleader or vakeel of the subordinate Courts, under Regulation 2 of 1827, s. 56, which is in these terms:—

"A pleader accused of a criminal offence, or guilty of misbehaviour or neglect of duty, shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed under the rules regarding Commissioners, contained in the 3rd clause of s. 38 of this Regulation."

It has been urged that Bhide's offence was no more than a contempt of Court, for which he was liable to the penalty of fine or imprisonment attaching to that offence, and that the punishment awarded by the Court was beyond their powers. The case of Re Wallace, 4 Moore, P. Cases, was cited in support of this contention. In that case it appeared that Mr. Wallace, an attorney and barrister of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, had addressed a letter to the Chief Justice complaining of alleged partiality on the part of the Bench and injustice to himself. This letter the Court adjudged to be a contempt of Court, but instead of proceeding to inflict on Mr Wallace the punishment applicable to the offence of which they had adjudged him guilty, viz., fine or imprisonment, suspended him from practice. The Judgment of suspension was reversed on Appeal.

Their Lordships regard the offence of Bhide as much more than a mere contempt of Court, and it was so treated by the High Court. Such conduct as has been above described is, in their opinion, 'misbehaviour" so serious and so far connected with his office and character of a pleader as to fall within the meaning of the Regulation above quoted. It follows that the High Court had power to deal with it as they have done, and, in their Lordships' opinion, that has been exercised with leniency, prompted possibly by the consideration that he had received some provocation.

Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty that the Order be confirmed, and the Appeal dismissed. The Case having been heard *ex parte*, there will be no order as to costs.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

'THE COMING WAR.'

We have received a pamphlet, of whose authorship we will only say that it is the production of one of the most eminent of naval engineers, which, if it does nothing more, brings us face to face with considerations of vital moment to our national welfare, and suggests questions that cannot be suffered to remain unanswered. The title of the pamphlet is *The Coming War: England without a Navy*; and if that title has a somewhat alarmist and sensational sound, the statements which it heralds ring in the ears with the menacing echoes of artillery, remote now, but gradually drawing nearer. The position of the writer may be very briefly described. It is that notwithstanding the two hundred millions of naval expenditure since the Crimean war we have at present absolutely no navy at all; that we have only twelve ships fit to go into action tomorrow; that this weakness is a perpetual provocation to foreign powers to attack us at the essential points of our commercial prosperity, of our colonial and imperial prestige; that the only way in which we can be provided with an efficient navy, and thus insure ourselves against national effacement, is by making up our minds to an expenditure of fifty millions more, which will probably once in addition to the income-tax of 2½d in the pound, and by intrusting this sum to a permanent body of men competent to secure and responsible for the efficiency and sufficiency of our fleets. England may, the writer argues, at any moment be involved in war, from causes to which other nations are not amenable. Our dominion is on the shores of the German Ocean, the Atlantic, and the Pacific alike; the highways of our commerce traverse the Mediterranean and Oriental seas. We should be satisfied with nothing less than a fleet, each consisting of 10 sail of the line, 10 frigates, 10 sloops, 100 gun-vessels, to guard respectively, 1. the eastern coast; 2. the western coast; 3. the Channel; 4. our commerce and shipping on the Mediterranean 5. our commerce and shipping throughout the Atlantic; 6. our shipping, commerce, and colonies in the Eastern seas. As to the two hundred millions voted for the navy since the Crimean war, the pamphleteer argues that much of it was spent on 'quite other matters than the creation of a navy, and without settled purpose, plan, or limit,' and is therefore essential to secure continuity as well as unity of design, and this our author thinks that no temporary or permanent department of political government can insure. We must thus not only reconstruct our navy, but reconstitute its constructors. Now is the time. Never may fifty millions again be able to do what they can now; for at present 'English ship-building yards want work; English ironworks are wanting orders; all building materials are cheap, iron-workers are slack.' There is a second reason why this opportunity should be seized. If it should seem to some that we have arrived at an era of universal peace and brotherhood, let them consider not only the countless points at which English interests come into contact with foreign, but what was the sequel of the Great Exhibition of 1851. 'Was,' asks the writer, 'war then at an end or a beginning?' Whether the gloomy views as to our present naval resources expressed in this pamphlet be materially sound it is not for us off hand to decide. The question which must be asked and answered when Parliament meets is whether our fleet is or is not, as Mr. Ward Hunt asserted, a paper fleet. The one thing needful is for the Government to state frankly and honestly to Parliament what is wanted, to take the nation into their confidence. By so doing they will gain any funds they may be wanted, and they will certainly be adopting a policy bold, candid, and patriotic, on which no Government of late years has ever dared venture.—*World*.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is some satisfaction to receive from Mr. Fitzjames Stephen this morning the assurance of an experienced criminal lawyer that, whatever may be the case under the German or French law, such a crime as that perpetrated by the wretch Thomas would be punished as murder by the law of this country. But there is much, unfortunately, in the circumstances of the crime to suggest another question to which there is by no means so satisfactory an answer. Granted that we could adequately punish a miscreant guilty of such an appalling atrocity if only we could detect him, could we detect him? Is it not probable—nay, is it not even highly probable—that a murderer possessed of a conscience one degree more secure against the sudden invasion of remorse which induced Thomas to confess his crime and destroy his life might perpetrate such a crime as his with hardly any risk of discovery? His chances of impunity would, of course, be proportioned to the accuracy of his calculations of the time at which the catastrophe would take place. But, assuming that these calculations were correct—and it is not difficult to suppose them so—would the crime be at all likely to leave any or sufficient traces behind it by which it might be brought home to its author? There will, of course, be generally some person or persons besides the murderer himself who are aware of the fact that he had in his possession an explosive compound capable of destroying a ship; but then, if the deed is successfully accomplished, who is to know that any ship has been thus destroyed at all? A case of dynamite explodes on board a vessel in mid-Atlantic, destroying, as it would probably destroy, every soul on board, and leaving nothing but a few floating spars to tell the tale. It is posted as "missing," and in due time confidently reckoned as lost, and all that is known—and that probably known only to one or two insurance companies or a certain number of underwriters—is that a person who had shipped a certain valuable cargo on board of her has applied for and recovered from them the sum for which it was insured. Even supposing that the deadly compound was prepared for him by an innocent person who would make the fact public if the need of doing so were brought home to him, and that persons in nineteen cases out of twenty that no fact likely to arouse his suspicion would ever come to his knowledge. The mere disappearance of one of the many ships which are annually lost at sea, would suggest storm and tempest rather than dynamite or other explosives. There is a suspicion now afloat that the missing City of Boston perished by the same means as those which destroyed the unfortunate men on board the Mosel; but we may ask—if the City of Boston, why not any of the many other vessels which have never been heard of since they left the port of departure? We have the appalling fact found that Thomas had ordered and had had constructed a whole assortment of infernal machines similar to that placed by him on board the *Mosel*. It is impossible not to feel alarmed by the thought that life at sea is almost unprotected by any deterrent agency against attempts like that of Thomas. It may be said that such wretches are rare, but such suggestions give one little relief while the discovery that they are even possible is yet fresh. Nobody would have believed till the other day in the existence of such a portent among "the kindly race of men," and when we find that even a single Thomas "breaks not Heaven's design," we hesitate to put limits to the inscrutable ordinances of Divine Providence. It may be preordained that human wickedness shall always keep pace with human knowledge, and that the atrocity of murderers shall advance with the progress of chemistry.

MAX MULLER'S FAREWELL TO OXFORD.

OXFORD, DEC. 6.

ALL the members of the University, of which he has been so long a distinguished ornament, will hear with great regret and with a strong sense of its past obligations to him that Professor MAX MÜLLER has notified to the Vice-Chancellor his intention of resigning the Chair of Comparative Philology, to which he was appointed in 1868, when it founded and endowed the Chair. In the case of subsequent appointments the election is vested in the Vice-Chancellor and the Professors of Hebrew, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Max Muller has addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor:—"I beg to inform you that at the end of the present academical year I intend to resign the Professorship of Comparative Philology. I shall then have served the University, first as Deputy Professor, then as Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, and afterwards as Professor of Comparative Philology for exactly 25 years. Though I am not yet *semio confectus* yet I begin to feel that I shall not much longer be able to fulfil my professorial duties as I should wish to do. I think, therefore, that the time has come when, for the sake of the University as well as for my own sake, I should make room for younger men. I have just finished the work of my life, the *Editio Princeps* of the text and commentary of the oldest of the sacred books of the Brahmans, the oldest book of the Aryan world. This task brought me in 1846 to England, soon after I could have found all the MSS. necessary for that undertaking, and where I afterwards obtained, through the liberality of the Indian Government, the pecuniary means required for publishing the largest Sanskrit text ever published in Europe. It was in order to be able to stay in England to superintend the printing of this work that I accepted the duties of a Professor in your University, and if I tell you that, in addition to my professorial duties, I have had to print at your University Press what would amount to a volume of about 600 pages, 8vo., of pure Sanskrit in every one of the last 25 years, you will perhaps, be less surprised that I begin to long for some rest. Though the most difficult part of my work is now finished, there still remains much to be done. I have published the first volume only of my translation of the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and there are seven more to follow. There is some other work, too, connected with this, the most ancient and most important monument of Sanskrit literature, which, if life and health are spared, I should like to finish. This I could not hope to achieve if I attempted to discharge at the same time, as I have hitherto done, the duties incumbent on a Professor of Comparative Philology in this University, duties which seem to me to consist, not only in giving a certain number of lectures, but in keeping well abreast with the rapid advance of this young science. I had, therefore, to choose between Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, and great as will be the sacrifice to myself, I believe I shall best fulfil the wishes of my friends and best serve the interests of science if, during the remaining years of my life, I again devote my undivided attention to the ancient language and literature of India. Deeply as I regret my separation from the University of Oxford and my having to part with many old and true friends, I have at least this satisfaction, that I leave the new science of language, to which my work as Professor has been mainly devoted, firmly established in the system of academic studies, and that the University will find among my pupils several quite able to fill my place. Whether my services, imperfect as they must needs have seemed to many, have given me any equitable claim to a retiring pension, I gladly leave to the decision of the University. Allow me, dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to thank you for much personal kindness which I have received from you, and let me assure you that I shall always remember most gratefully the unvarying courtesy and indulgence shown to me during my long residence at Oxford by so many members of your University."—*The Times*.

EXEUNT OMNES.

(*The World.*)

THE approach of Christmas is the signal for the organisation or family gatherings, and the gradual depletion of the metropolis means the crowding of country houses throughout the length and breadth of England. During the last three weeks London has been unprecedentedly empty, even for this period of the year. There have been stir and excitement about the Government offices; there has been, as there always is, much bewilderment, fuming, and fretting in the City; there has been much canvassing of many rumours at the clubs. But with all this, the lethargy of the modern Babylon has been abnormal, and the reason is not far to seek. The Prince of Wales is in India, and trade and society at home alike suffer in consequence. Her gracious Majesty has condescended to look in at Buckingham Palace that she might pay a call upon the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess of Wales has been visited by her parents and her sister. But we have not had, and under the circumstances it is impossible that we should have had, any vestige of a Court, or, as a result, any of that little stir and bustle which, on social and commercial grounds, are much to be desired in the fortnight or month that precedes the 25th December. Since the day on which his Royal Highness first set his face eastwards no mundane angel has succeeded in stirring the waters of the stagnant pool. The shops in the great West-end thoroughfares have almost in vain attempted to lure passers-by with their wealth of dainty goods. Only for a couple of days at the beginning of December might the usual string of carriages be seen outside the favourite milliners of the realms of fashion. Then, after a week's interval, came the snow.

The birds of passage, who had either returned to their rural haunts or had never left them, were now incarcerated behind impassable barricades of frozen flakes, and were arriving at the mental resolution that, as it would be hopeless to endeavour to break through the line and penetrate to town quarters, so, with London a solitude, and, when the thaw set in, destined to be a vast expanse of swamp and slush, there was nothing to be gained by the experiment of running the gauntlet. Thus, by reason of the season and other facts, it has come to pass that social and fashionable London has presented a spectacle exceptionally desolate and deplorable for some weeks past.

And now within the last few days almost the sole remaining visible link which connects the multitude with its Royal Highness has vanished. The Princess of Wales has gone to spend her Christmas in Denmark. It is true that there still linger with us, moving to and fro between the capital and their Kentish retirement, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. That is a Sclafaini which we ought to feel profoundly thankful. It is much to know that even if we have not among us at any given moment in London the royal personages who have made themselves so dear to the English heart by their geniality and courtesy, by their assiduous attention to the proprieties and traditions of the English mind, by the mixture of dignity and sweetness in the bride, associated with that of a chivalrous unselfishness, a noble condescension, and a right royal generosity in the bridegroom, they are not far from us—that they may visit us, like gleams of sunshine on the most obstinately dull of November days, at an hour's notice, and that meanwhile they are gladdening, by their residence among them, the simple inhabitants of Eastwell and Ashford. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have contributed so energetically and so successfully to the liveliness and the pleasure of the metropolis, they have been so indefatigable in their well-judged attempts to fill without usurping the vacant places which the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales leaves, that as we sadly grudge them the amiable leisure which Eastwell affords, so we shall feel abundantly relieved from the sombreness of our desolation when they run up to Clarence House on the next occasion. That the Princess of Wales should be anxious to spend her Christmas out of England is not to be wondered at. It will of course be said that her Royal Highness would have been welcome at more than one royal residence in England. But, Sandringham in dull dripping weather is no tempting resort, and I believe I shall best fulfil the wishes of my friends and best serve the interests of science if, during the remaining years of my life, I again devote my undivided attention to the ancient language and literature of India. Deeply as I regret my separation from the University of Oxford and my having to part with many old and true friends, I have at least this satisfaction, that I leave the new science of language, to which my work as Professor has been mainly devoted, firmly established in the system of academic studies, and that the University will find among my pupils several quite able to fill my place. Whether my services, imperfect as they must needs have seemed to many, have given me any equitable claim to a retiring pension, I gladly leave to the decision of the University. Allow me, dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to thank you for much personal kindness which I have received from you, and let me assure you that I shall always remember most gratefully the unvarying courtesy and indulgence shown to me during my long residence at Oxford by so many members of your University."—*The Times*.

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ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON, June 1875.—The Firm of NEILSON & HENLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser*. June 30th 1838; in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. Powns & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HENLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the vessel—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
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ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1875.

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